Austria. We have given a general account of the overtion of Metternich, and his escape. That eson Duckens says, is not to be wondered at .and why ! Because "he is an old man; grown gmf in shifts, fears, balancings, and intrigues," albeing lately "snubbed by the imperial famit is natural "that he should have taken to to her's, when young French Princes, generals, an attriors, at the very first brush of something the ranger to their precious persons,

Serented and shouted-Lost, lost, lost, and left young wives and young children to

her for themselves." the 13th uit. the Diet was opened. The stateds, headed by their Professors, presented to the chamber a petition for reform. A mighty configuthered. Prince Montreuculi, and other Depaies, proceeded with it to the Palace. "The crass sas enormous." Towards evening everyof time" the Emperor granted the reforms ask-Wienna was in a blaze of joy and light .--The 13th and 14th the city was illuminatedand the people shouted, sang, rejoiced, as if a long wished for boon had been won.

The students won this triumph ! Yet not without blood ! Ten of their own number fell on the 13th, an hundred or more of the people. But they fought on, "they, and the attenting like heroes"-until the soldiery were expelled the city-and Motternich, Archtive away in disgrace.

in the 15th, all was peace. Hurras, and fetes ating the day; torch light processions at night. al shy this change. The Emperor had de-Liberty of speech and the press.

- 3 National Guard.

- 4 full promise of a constitutional Governand Hungary, satisfied, adopted an address

mrigh her Diet to the King, pledging feulty if The Government will tell the entire truth, withse reforms were carried out.

all ass quiet in Berlin up to the 1 tch. That esting the patrol was out, and wounded a few of the people. On the 15th the people gathered the square before the King's palace. The olars charged. The people then resorted to

do the into the King's patent appeared. That siral granted important rights to the people.her assembled before his palace in the after on ormanied the withdrawal of the troops. te King appeared in his balcony. He was sector cheered. The people pressed nearer the mare At this moment, a staff officer proceed use to refere, and two shole were fired among tion A general fight ensued. The people beand the barricades; the soldiers assailing them near and students led them and lordinary

table 19th, the King assued a Proclamation and let us forget and forgive, "my beloved The people gathered before his ular He appeared Spoke kindly, promisfariy, and the shots ared were accidental, all all was loy again.

and anmediately be appointed a new Minison the litth, at Konigsburgh and Breslau,

But as the Proclamation of the King was

prace was restored. That reads as fol-

To be seemed Certified of Breezes -Ir unvication of the States-General t Ernbergto Petrot i published this day, you have a are of your Katte's sencere devotion to yourour collective German Fatherland esclamations with which I was greeted by belies time hearts had not died away, when number as the well-disposed dispersed, carniwaiti with seditions and audacious demands. the cashe afforded good grounds to suspect a of badystentions, and as they uttered inagainst my brave and faithful soldiers, the see win of necessity cleared by cavalry, who musicis of the infantry went off by acci-, bate, in furtherance of their plans, misids of many of my beloved citizens ice, the arsenal, and a few others-left | ment. accapation of the soldiery, and that only one. Listen to the paternal voice of King, inhabitants of my faithful and beauthe dawn on Pressua and Germany. Your rate Queen - your true mother and friend, hight between the 18th and 19th of March,

"Gentlemen: The men whom the King has te more called to him in order to work withon for secondelling the constitution on a free ad lasting basis, cannot fulfil this object unless a support them, and unless you contribute to estoration of order in the city." a of "Harraha" "Vivas!" "Yes." "No interrupted the minister, in the midst of emanded arms for the citizens, and for the Polish pasoners lately tried; the result of lie petition was the petition was the petition for the result of lie petition was the petition of the payment of the free payment of the payment of the free payment of the payment of the free payment of the payment of petation was the opening of the prisons at loabit. The prisoners were all set free, and sent in triumph to the palace, accompanied by shouting and otherwise expressing

Hanever. Hanner-Old King Ernest-Saxony-Bre-

one. The latter had obtained: Publicity of the discussions in Senate.

Fice representation of all citizens. Free public discussions. Publicity in all courts of justice. Separation of the justice from the admini

we want justice and will have it." Sweden, A word as to France; we must go tuto more Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Austria, Prussia, but we have merely glanced at the and the lower States of Germany are all now in falleriand. Let us dwell on it, for a moment, the school of reform—granting larger rights to the people-greater privileges to labor-and lessening, if not limiting by law, the claims of the

We said in our last that the Port would grant constitution to Rome. He has done so. We present an outline of it.

The College of Cardinals (chosen by the Pope) of Deputies."

nission Courts are to be in future established. The National Guard is to be considered an institution of the State,

The Pope convokes and prerogues the Legishamber within three months, which will be the the Senate are to be appointed by the Pope for cent. stock at par, thing wore a threatening aspect. "In the nick life, and their number is not unlimited. The Reduction of the Number of Employments. qualification of a Senator is the age of 30 years, and the plenary exercise of civil and political

> The Senate will be chosen par preference from the Prelates, Ecclesiastic, Ministers, Judges, Councilors of State, Consistorial Lawyers, and the possessor of an income of 4,000 scudi per annum

President.

Turn we now to France. Its financial condition is bad. Though long, we copy Garnier take Lewis, Figurelmont, and Prince Munch Pages report of it. Showing that Louis Philna Sellinghausen - who caused the massacre of lippe had left the nation bankrupt, and that the Tribes and Milan - and were ultra absolutists, Revolution had only exposed, not created that

FRENCH REPUBLIC. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. REPORT made to the Government of the Financia

Finance, a Member of the Provisional Govern-The country wishes to know the truth as to he real state of its finances. The Provisional Government of the Republic is desirous to state the truth. It is its duty, its interest, its right.

out hatred, without fear, but likewise without eservation. I enter on the facts:

Public Debt. public debt, the Government stock belonging to To dispose of the Crown diamonds at the price the sinking fund being deducted, was 1,267,315-fixed on them by sworn valuers. 2. To convert 402 francs. On the 1st of January, 1848, it amounted to 5,179,644,730 francs. Far from Republic the silver plate and increase of the 1st of January and the silver plate and increase of the 1st of January and the silver plate and increase of the 1st of January and the silver plate and increase of the 1st of January and the price of the 1st of January and the 1 taking advantage of so long a peace to reduce uncases, Ac But at eleven at night all was the amount of the debt, the last Administration magain, and no appearance of further outbreak. augmented it in those enormous proportions-919,329,328 francs in seven years.

Budgets.

The budgets followed the progression of the debt-Those of 1829 to 1830 amounted to 1,-014, 914,000 francs. The entire of the credits placed at the disposal of the fallen Government to the year 1847, amounts to 1,712,979,639f. 62c. Notwithstanding the successive increase of the receipts, the budgets presented each year a conerable deficit. The expenses from 1840 to 1847 inclusive, exceeding the receipts by 604,-525,000f. The deficit calculated for the year 1848 is 48,000,000 francs, without counting the view, (of policy and of finance) to break com- ted by eternal justice. It is in vain for social was market and cannon. The people triumph- additional chapter of supplementary and extramiles 20,000 regular troops. Many of amount of the budgets on the charge of the last the fallen dynasty has rendered indispensable, I look for no Utopia, when the gold in the Bank Administration to 652,525,000.

Public Works,

The public works heedlessly undertaken simultaneously, at all points of the territory, to satisfy or to encourage electoral corporation and not with that reserve which prudence so imperiously commanded, have raised the credits to .081,000,000f From this sum are to be deducted the sums reimbursed by the companies. amounting to 160,000,000f; the last loan, 82,-000,000f. Out of this sum 435,000,000f have been expended out of the resources of the floating debt, and 404,000,000f, still remain to be here was disturbance and great popular excite- expended on the completion of the works.

Flonting Debt. The floating debt increased in proportions not

less considerable. At the commencement of 1831 it reached an amount of about 250,000,000f. At the date of the 26th of February last it exceeded 670,000,000f, to which is to be added the Government stock belonging to the savingsbanks, 202,000,000f making altogether 872,000,-000f. Under such a system, the position of the central office of the Treasury could not often be brilliant. During the 268 last days of its existence, the fallen Government expended more anthu of desturbers of the peace, increasing than 294,800,000f, beyond its ordinary resources, or 1,100,000f per day. In order to defray these expenses, the Government of the ex-King drew their tunnituous intrusion within the gates from three sources, produced by Royal Bonds, a loan, and the savings-banks. From the 12th of April, 1847, to the 26th of February, 1848, the Treasury bonds issued increased from 85,000,-000f. to 325,000,000f. The instalments of the sneed at a walk with their swords sheathed. loan contracted on the 10th November, 1847, paid into the Treasury, amount to \$2,000,000f. It is not yet known whether the remainder of mains, chiefly composed of foreigners, the loan will be realized. What is certain is succeeded in keeping themselves con- that the Treasury bonds must be paid. As to the ard he a week, although search was made for savings-banks, everybody knows their deplorable bat, in presence of the depreciation in public sehistory. Of the 355,000,000f. paid into the curities, however transitory it may be, prudence hands of the late Government I can only find commands foresight. Whatever may be the med this accident by an evident lie, and hands of the late Government I can only find 60,000,000f. paid into the Treasury. The remainder was disposed of in the purchase of the Treasury must be placed in a condition to Government stock or shares. Whence it folor originators of bloodshed. My troops, lows that the fallen Government rendered it im- those nearest maturity. The object of the meapossible that it could reimburse the deposits if sures which follow is to provide for this result the first time after they had been called on. Such, citizens, is the real financial But the magnificant expansion of patriotism, of do so by repeated firing from the situation which the Monarchy bequeathed to the devotedness, of self-denial, and of intelligent ar-The victorious advance of the Republic. The Republic accepts it; but it is dor, which the advent of the Republic has every the necessary consequence. It is for urgent that a remedy should be applied to the where roused, counsels a bolder enterprise. A ants of my beloved native town, to evil. But in what manner? What must be great number of citizens have offered the Gover mischief. Recognize-your king done to insure the working of the different ernment considerable sums and valuables as a inend implores you-your grievous branches of the public service-to establish pub- voluntary gift. Full of profound gratitude tranquility; remove the barneades lie credit on a really solid basis-provide for the for so patriotic and honorable an offer, the emain standing, and send men to me continuation of the public works undertaken, Government of the Republic will not, however, the said spirit of Berlin, with such a and ameliorate the condition of the people?a decomes your king to hear, and I Wise, energetic, and prompt measures must be The following are those I have alreaduse of it. But it will be permitted to it to conby withdrawn from all the streets and dy practised, or that I have the honor to sub- nect those generous citizens with the fortunes, are, and only such buildings as require it- mit to the decision of the Provisional Govern-

Minking Fund. The Sinking Fund ought to be maintained. Treasury may yet raise on the last loan a sum It is an engagement contracted by the State with of 100,000,000f. I propose to you, citizens, to , and forget what has happened, as I its creditors, and this engagement must be ful- decree that this loan shall immediately be con my heart forget it, for the sake of the filled. But the fallen Government had disposed tracted under the title of a National Loan. All filture, which, by the blessing of God, is of the reserve of the Sinking Fund in advance. citizens who wish to offer their voluntary trib-When Government Stock fell below par, we ute to the property of the Republic will be ad-were reduced to the alternative of either sus-mitted. The National Loan will be open dubent down by severe sickness, unites her pending the public works in order to continue ring a month. In exchange for their offerings and tearful prayers with mine. Written the operations of the Sinking Fund, or to allow the citizens shall receive a coupon of 5 per cent the public works to proceed by giving, as hitherto, Treasury Bonds to the Sinking Fund in place of cash. The latter course had the double advantage of securing bread to those who advantage. On the one hand, the National ble advantage of securing bread to those who advantage. On the one hand, the National topic, and the result of the revolution is thus day in specie in the Treasury. It was a course the subscribers, it will be immediately classed. imperiously demanded by circumstances, and I On the other hand, should the loan of the 10th of adopted it. I have determined that the Sinking November, 1847 be abandoned by the contractor, Fund shall continue to receive Treasury Bonds it will no longer press upon the money market instead of specie.

Treasury Bonds. The bonds issued amounted, on the 24th of February, 1848, to 329,886,000f. A certain liberty of action would experience no serious obnumber of these bonds are at a short date; but stacle. In a report which I propose to supply in general they are regularly distributed over the as soon as my calculations shall have been com tach, a man, taned on the shoulders of the bydifferent months of the years 1848 and 1849 .- pleted with scrupulous accuracy, I shall make he Prince of Pri with the greatest facility. Citizens, in their pa- all the measures which I have just proposed. It throne. The demands were lost amidst the sury the amount of their taxes for the current souls of the demands were lost amidst the the people. A deputation of Poles had year. The payment of the Treasury bonds is

Maringo Sanks. Notwithstanding the most energetic represen- of uneasuress, which ever succeeds great politient of the Ex-King render ed it impossible that it could maintain lis engagements with the creditors of the Savings have received numerous demands for repayment. Banks. The pledge demandable at pleasure was no longer free in their hands. When I assumed comprehends that the fortune of France is tono longer free in their manus. The State, on the the direction of the finance of the State, on the afternoon of the 7th of March, the property of that ameliorations are about to result from the the depositors was placed as follows: In the new institutions which the nation has given it-Treasury at 4 per cent, 65,703,620f. 40c.; in 5 self. The zeal, moreover, of the citizens proves per cest. Government stock, 34,106,130f. 25c; itself to be superior to all difficulties. The payin Government 4 per cent. stock, 202,316,175f.; ments made into all the offices for the receipt of in 3 per cent. Government stock, 34,084,447f. texes give us the assurance of providing without 92c.; in shares of the four cannis, 14,059,120f.; difficulty hereafter, not only for the ordinary ser-6. That by jury in all political, criminal, and the Seaste within six hours, or they would proceed to other measures.

Germany.

The Futherland, then is in commotion.—
Fauch says to the crowned heads "Gentlemen make your game whilst the ball is rolling," and we falling! falling! and not a State or Kingdom in Europe that does not say "let us have justice, loss on them. But, after a rapid and minute ex-

we will not be borne down longer by brute force, amination of the position of the depositors, we subjection of the world-a variable and fragile discovered that the small sums belonged, in general, to needy citizens: that the large deposits, particularly in the Departments, are the property of families more or less in easy circumstances, who frequently eluded the limits of the law by dividing their deposits under several heads. We have discovered that though the former, in withdrawing their deposits obeyed the dietates of necessity, the latter gave a proof of their culpable ill-will or their injurious mistrust of the Re-publican Government. Wishing to recompense those who show as enlightened confiden have already determined that the interest on the deposits in the savings-banks shall be raised to 5 per cent. Wishing at present to conciliate at is to be constituted as a Senate, inseparable from the same time the good feeling which the disformation of the laws are to be established con-sisting of the 'High Council,' and the 'Council which we have not created, I propose to the Provisional Government to determine-1. That The judicial tribunals are to be independent all deposits of 100f. and less shall be repaid in of the Government, and no extraordinary Com- full in cash. 2. That the deposits of 101f. to 1,000f. shall be repaid as follows-viz: 100f. in cash, one-half of the surplus in Treasury bonds at four months' date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. and the other in 5 per cent. Government ative Chambers, and dissolves the Council of Stock at par. 3. That those accounts which Deputies, being required to convoke a new exceed 1000f. shall be repaid as follows-viz: 100f. in cash, one-half of the surplus in Treaordinary duration of the annual session. The sury bonds, at six months' date, bearing interest sessions are to be public. The members of at 5 per cent. and the remaining half in 5 per

The gratuity of public functions is an aristocratic institution. The admissibility of all citizens to all employments implies the idea of a just remuneration. The Republic wishes to be well served, and it will remunerate suitably those who will devote to it their intelligence and their time. Public functions shall henceforth be real career, where the intelligent, the zealous and The Pope will appoint the President and Vice the honest will not have to yield the precedence to those more highly patronized. Let there be no onger any sinecure but a few public servants well paid-such shall henceforward be the principle and the rule of the Republican Govern ment. I propose, therefore, to the Provisional Government to decide in principle that the number of employes shall be reduced in a large pro portion, and that their salaries shall be fixed or a new basis. Such, citizens, is the ensemble of the measures which appear to me the most advisable and efficacious to prevent the cash from be ing withdrawn from the Treasury with dangerous rapidity. I shall now submit to you another series of propositions calculated to draw cash situation of the Republic, by the Minister of into the coffers of the State, and to give greater life to the circulation of money.

Dinmonds of the Crown

These valuables, of which Royalty had mere the use, belong to the State. The silver plate ound in the Tuilcries and in the other Royal residences also belongs to it. It has a right to ispose of it, and the charges which the fallen dynasty imposed on the future prospects of the Republic gives this political measure the character of an expiation! I propose to you to decree On the 1st of January, 1841, the capital of the that the Minister of Finance be authorized-1. Tuilenes, and in the other residences appropriated to the fallen dynasty by the law of 1832 regulating the civil list. It is to be understood that all objects of art are excepted from this measure.

Domnin of the Ancient Civil List.

By the terms of the decree you have issued e property of the ancient civil list has returned to the domain of the State. This property, which has been strictly estimated, has success sively passed from the ancient Kings to the Emeror, from the Emperor to Louis XVIII, and hillippe. By its origin, its tradition, and by the manner of its administration, it appears always to await a new master. In a double point of pletely this long and strong chain of public possescredits, which will raise the total | sion and to secure the State the resources which propose to you to decide that the Minister of Finance shall be authorized to alienate if he judges it necessary so to do in the form stipulated by the decree which follows, the woods, lands, &c., hat it remains provisionally under sequestration, for the disposal of the National Assembly.

In a Financial point of view the administraon of the State Forests has hitherto left much be desired. These magnificent properties produce to the Treasury, altogether, not more han 2 per cent. I am about to consider the means of ameliorating that part of the service. But in the mean time it is certain that several portions of those forests may be sold with equal advantage for the Treasury, and for the general wealth, which would increase by a more energetic and skilful management. I propose toyou in consequence, to decide that the Minister of Finance be authorized to examine what portion the State forests may be sold with advantage, and to decide such an alienation, if he think it indispensable so far as 100,000,000f., conformapanies in report.

In order to provide for the deficit, which was pressing it on all sides, the fallen Government obtained from Parliament authority to raise a loan of 350,000,000f. of which 250,000,000f. were subscribed on the 10th of November last, and of which the Treasury has received \$2,000 .. 000f. Shall the remainder of this loan be realized? Shall the difficulties which the ex-King bequeathed us afford the contractor a pretext for not fulfilling his engagement? I know not, resolution of the real power of the contractor, accept of it. It should leave the free disposal of their fortunes to those who make so noble of the State, by a combination equally advantageous to it and to them. According to the terms of the law of the 8th of August, 1847, the

and if, at a later period, new circumstances should oblige the Republic to use its credit, we should be on completely free ground, and our by some general observations, The present review of the condition of the Treasury is re-assuring. Thanks to the measures which have been and are about to be prescribed, the approaching situation of affairs is good. In this first moment ons, demands for money The Savings-banks particularly abounded. day what it was yesterday, and they perceive

its basis, all the public and private property of France-an immovable basts, and every day stronger. In a few years of a Republican Government, of a prudent, firm and loyal adminis tration, and the credit of France will not have any equal. But, in my profound conviction, these favorable provisions cannot be realized but by the firm growth and strengthening of the Republic. Let all good citizens contribute to that result, without wild enthusiasm as with useless regrets. The last prestige of the monarchy was utility. Many sincere men believed the maintenance of that form indispensable to the main-tenance of order, and to the regulation of all leritimate interests. The Monarchy once compromised, they believed all to be lost. They were nistaken. The solemn experience which has ust been made ought to have convinced erring hough sincere minds. What is certain, what affirm with all the force of an enlightened loval conviction, is that if the Orleans dynasty had reigned sometime longer, bankruptcy was inevitable. Yes, citizens, let us proclaim it with pride and delight; to all the titles which recommend the Republic to the love of France, and to

Republic has saved France from bankruptcy! GARNIER PAGES. The Prespect.

We wish we had room for Douglas JERROLD' able letter. He was in Paris, saw what was done, and is well able to judge of the good conduct of the Government.

Of LAMARTINE he speaks enthusiastically 'In the solemn history of human nature," says JERROLD, referring to his address copied on the first page, "never were human words of more awful import than those of the Minister on Fri day last. A single syllable falling on the comustible materials about him, and Paris might have been a city of desolation. LAMARTINE felt the terror of the moment, and turned it into triamph by the sweetness of self-possession, and the witchery of eloquence. He 'sprinkled cool patience' on the fermenting multitude; and made the gathering of defiance a meeting of holiday.

Of the errors of Government, of the folly of LEDRY ROLLIN, and the mistake of M. CARNOT.

Of the demands, hopes, character of the French workmen, he writes feelingly and strongly. He says:

"The plague that decimates a nation may be onveyed in a single garment. Who shall prelict a limit to the social disease invading England from workmen's coats in the French Chamber of Deputies? A disease-more fatal than moth-to velvet and eruine? And therefore is the French Republic abused and heavily ridiculed by the English party. Now, it is assailed with dirty words; and now with drollery in labor, niscarrying of a pun.

The sittings of the workmen continue to be eld at the Luxembourg-Louis Blanc, workng there like the incarnated spent of industry. What a mighty question for the human race is now in course of solution in that old palace-that old fastness of human tyranny feasting upon human wrong. And gentle Whigs and Tones, and reeches pocket bigots of all denominationswhatever be the result of this Parliament of Inustry, this Wittenagemote of hard handswhatever be its ending, whether in the fullness of ossured success, or in complete but passing failare—the question of the rights of labor will become the one possessing question throughout the Charles X, and from these to the ex-King Louis civilized world. Kings, and thrones, and dynas- read twice and referred to the Committee on Parties, and standing armies, will be powerless, put aside, defeated by the onward progress of that invincible question, invincible, because animaselfishness to hope to avoid an acknowledgement of the claums of the men who make wealth. We cellars will be estimated as so much dross; but we know the time will come when the true source-the real mine whence the metal is obtained-will be acknowledged and duly rewardwhich compose the property of the ancient civil ed; namely, in the strength or cunning of the ist. It is understood that the domain called private, is not comprised in this measure, and for drachmas," and the selfishness and injustice of the world return him something like a fraction of a farthing in the pound. As the world progresses, this old form of calculation will be reformed. For it is a truth, certain as anthmetic, that the question has taken root, and is vicorous lygrowing. And as for crushing it to its first inignificance you might as well expect to condense and return a sapling oak into its primal

acorn."

"As I have already said, the city is perfectly calm; awaiting the elections. In the meanwhile the Provisional Government work almost day and night. No doubt they have committed their mistakes; but how few, in comparison with the difficulties that beset them. When we consider the load upon their shoulders, let us wonder that they have stood so unshrinkingly beneath it. bly to the provisions of the decree which accom- But there are folks who, considering Atlas himself, would wonder why he bent quite so muchtaking it for nothing that it was only the world upon his back.

"A little more generous sympathy-a little ess readiness to be severe or scornful, or even hunorous towards the gentlemen whose noble and no less difficuit task it is, to keep in harmo ny the social elements of a mighty kingdom can Saturday.] be no hard or useless sacrifice on the part of Englishmen. For let us, for only a moment consider what France has accomplished by this, her last-may it be her last!-Revolution. Has she not awakened all Europe? From State to State, the torch of freedom-like the torch in the olden dance-has passed on; the orch lighted at the blazing throne, consumed at the Bastile. A few days ago, and the Emperor of Austria-imperial hydrocephalus!-talked about sing against his discontented subjects "the powers that Providence had placed in his hands." ach powers of Providence-in the dictionary of kings-mean bayonets and artillery. The Divine right of royalty is always manufactured in the royal arsenal. Well, where is the EMPREOR now? Why abject before his risen people! Europe drugged by despotism, was falling into torpor, when the tocsin of Notre Dame awakened her to strength and liberty. Where is Austria, where Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria! Why there is not a gamin of Paris who may not rub his hands. and kick up his heels, rejoicing at the task that even he-small political schoolmaster!-has

taught the imperial and kingly dunces. "Whatever be the issue of the French Republic, mankind must be its everlasting debtors. It has gloriously worked out the liberation of thought. The free intellect of man is no longer snipped and killed by the censor's scissors-there is not press throughout Europe, whose untrammeled working is not an added voice to the choral burst

of Freedom. "And for us, what have Englishmen to fear rom the consolidation of the French Republic? We have other means to work out such reforms s the spirit of our times demands, and will have. Our emeutes are public meetings; and our barni-

cades in the House of Commons. "Paris. March 23" Cost of Royalty and Nobility The British government pay annually £400, 000 to support the Queen and her household.

It pays annually £100,000 to the widow of King William, and has paid the Duke of Welington since he entered the army to the present year, the enormous sum of £1,800,000 sterling Besides this the Duke now holds offices, yielding an income of £12,364. This will not always be so-a day of reckoning is at hand.

A letter written from Paris and published in the Cincinnati Herald, states that Mr. Walsh, United States Consul at Paris, has been very active in endeavoring to influence the leaders of the recent revolution in France. He was at the last accounts engaged in drawing up a synhave opsis of our Constitution, with notes on the ap-France, and intended presenting the result of his labors to those leaders who requested him to undertake it.

> Lieut. Lynch, of the U. S. Navy, who is on his way to survey the Dead sea, reached Constantinople in February, accompanied by his officers and the chief interpreter of the expedition. He was received with great kindness by the Sultan, who asked many questions respecting the objects of the expedition. Lieut. L. presented the Sultan with several valuable American works, which were most graciously received and examined by his Highness.

road near Charleston, S. C., and killed three

the States until next Sept.

Later from Mexico.

Boston, April 18, 9 P. M. The U. S. steamer Mi Losippi arrived here to day from Vera Cruz with date to the 4th. Gen. Santa Anna had arrived at the coast under

an escort of Tilghman's artillery.

The Court of Inquiry has adjourned to Washington City. Gen. Scott impeaches the testimony of Paymaster Burns.

The general opinion prevails that the Mexican Congress dare not ratify the treaty of peace.

Lieut. Smith and seven men of White's mounted company had described at Sonobia. Oueriths

ed company had deserted at Sonobia. Queritha, guerrilla chief who took them prisoners, returnd them to Gov. Wilson.

The accounts received from Yucstan, represent that country in a horrible condition. The Indians are devastating the country by burning the towns and massacreing the inhabitants.

Dates from Texas are to the 8th inst. The

respect of the crop all over the State is excelent. The Galveston Civilian of the 7th says: Mr. Cockburn, who has arrived direct from Austin, confirms the report that reached this city two days since that Capt. Highsmith's company of Rangers, in an expedition from their encampment near Fredericksburgh to the San Saba, met with a body of some twenty-five hostile Indians on the Llano, and in a fight which ensued, killed twenty-two of the Indians, who the respect of the world, this must be added-the were on their way to attack the German settlers on the Medina. The Indians are believed to have been Wacoes and Wichetaws. Big Water, Waco chief, was among the slain.

Late from Venezuela.

By the arrival of the schooner Hanover, at osten, from Puerto Cabello, we have advices from Caracas to the 8th, and from Puerto Cabello to 14th of March. No decisive engagement had been fought between the forces of Generals Paez and Monagas; but from the general demonstrations in the provinces in favor of Paez, the opinion was general at Puerto Cabello that Monagas must ere long be overthrown. The bark Gen. Pacz is due at Philadelphia. and her arrival will bring us dates eight or ten days later.

A despatch from Sen. Sierra, come f Yucatan, addressed to the Secretary of State, April 3, 1848, appears in the New York Herald. It implores the Government of the United States to give succor to the people of Yucatan, who are in danger of being exterminated by the Indians.

Elections. HORACE MANN has been elected to Congress n J. Q. ADAMS district, Mass. His majority was 1.113.

The Democrats have elected their Mayor in the city of New York; the Whige a majority of to \$6 50, per 100 fts. the Conneil.

The Catholic Bishop of Chicago, Right Rev. William Quartier, died on the 11th April.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, April 14. SENATE.

After the Senate was called to order, a large A message was received from the President in ply to a resolution of the Senate, explaining the periority of Colt's fire arms. Agreeably to notice, Mr. Davis of Mass., asked

The bill conferring judicial power upon the Conils at China and Turkey, was taken up and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Niles groved to take up the bill to repair the

at \$1.30a 30 yesterday and lo-day \$1.50a 80 has been restoration to health of my daughter, by the uses

Mr. Bagby spoke in opposition to the bill; on what he considered constitutional grounds. Mr. Crittenden followed, and spoke briefly in apport of the bill.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—

eas 31, navs 0. Sandry private bills were then reported, in the usideration of which the Senate was engaged un-

HOUSE. The private calender was taken up, and subsemently the confested election case.

Mr. Van Dyke being entitled to the floor, advo

ated numerous claims.

The subject was then informally passed over, and he House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on private bills. Several private bills from the Senate were pass

ed, and the House then adjourned. SATURDAY, April 15.

HOUSE. In the House Mr. Palfrey enquired of Mr. Johnson if he intended to insult his family by the que ries he had made respecting a certain negro box

Mr. Johnson replied negatively. Mr. Collaman's bill reserving the Miami lands or the purchase of soldiers who hold bounty scrip, was taken up and disposed of. The House, after spending some time in Com-mittee of the Whole on the bill providing for the

payment of certain sums of money to Lieut, Gillis, r sundry services, ordered the bill to a third readng, and it was passed.

Mr. Bockwell then called for the regular order of

[The above is all the Congressional we received The Senate, we presume, was not in session

MONDAY, April 17. SENATE. At the usual hourshe Vice President called the

enate to order. Numerous petitions were presented Legislature of the State of Ohio respecting Whit-ney's project of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, which were read and ordered to be printed. On motion all other business was laid aside, and he Senate went into Committee of the Whole on he California Claims bill, which was, after some discussion, recommitted to the Military Cor

ee without instructions.
On motion, the Supreme Court bill, to relieve duties for one year, was taken up.

Mr. Atchison opposed its passage in a few marks.

haracterised it as unnecessary and improper.

Mr. Crittenden supported the bill with consider

Mr. Badger then offered an amendment to th Mr. Foote spoke in strong terms of opposition to the passage of the bill.

Without definite action the Senate then, on mo-

ion, adjourned. In the House, Mr. Clingman moved to suspen

the rules in order that he might offer a resolution calling for all the correspondence between Gen. Scott and the Navy Department, which were adopted. Also, a resolution calling for the cor-respondence between Gen. Scott and the War department, which was also adopted. The remainder of to-day's session was chiefly

neasures, when, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., the House adjourned. [The above dispatch was delayed by an inter-inption on the line South of Philadelphia.] TUESDAY, April 18.

SENATE. At the usual hour the Vice President called the nate to order. Numerous petitions were presented Mr. Miller, from the committee on Naval Affairs, eported a bill to increase the medical staff of the

Mr. Dix from the committee on Commerce, re-ported a bill to establish a line of steamers be-tween New York and New Orleans, to touch at Havana, for the purpose of landing passengers and

age of quarter dollars, and discontinuing the coin-Mr. Badger, moved to take up the bill giving the Adjutant of the Military Academy the same pay as other officers of the Army, of like grade.

Mr. Cass reported back the California claims bill with amendments.

On motion, the Senste took up as in Committee of the Whole, the Supreme Court Bill.

The discussion was continued on this question by Messrs. Allen, Butler, Badger, Ashley and Crittenden. The bill was then put up on its passsage, and decided in the negative by year 17; nays Mr. Badger gave notice that he would that the Sepate go into executive sension

In the House, Mr. Giddings moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might offer a motion for the appointment of a select committee of seven, to investigate the subject why seventy persons were cast into prison in attempting to escape from bondage on the schooner Pearl, at the mouth of the Potomac. Objections were made to the motion.

were made.

The contested election case was then taken up.

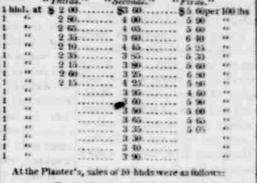
Mr. Boyden being entitled to the floor, addressed the House. Mr. Starkweather followed, and after considerable discussion, the House adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

weekly review, there are few or no important changes to notice. Receipts of produce are unusually light, which say be attributed in some degree to the low and decliaing state of the River; but more particularly to its being busy season with farmers, who are now actively engaged with their forthcoming crops. Most articles remain firm but in limited demand. In Cotton, Bale Rope and Bagging nothing of moment has transpired, and Grocer. es remain without any material alteration from previou quotations. The few changes that have occurred, ar sorefully noticed under the proper head of each article in our remarks below, to which we refer.

The weather has been generally favorable for out door visiness, and the River constantly but slowly on the decline, with barely sufficient depth of water at the present time for the smallest class steamers to pass, over the falts. The depth of water reported on the flats to-day, was scant 4 feet, and at noon there were but 5 feet 10 inches in the Canal.

TOBACCO .- A fair amount of business has been transa ed in this staple; but sales are not quite so heavy the past sduring the preceding week. In regard to prices or demand we have little or no change to report. All descriptions sell readily at quotations, but the inquiry cannot be said to be very brisk, unless for fine and choice samples pronounced Epilepsy incurable. And it has been to f stemming and manufacturing leaf. Sales at both ware houses for the week amount to 238 hhds, 166 of which coveries was made by Doctor S. Hant, nearly sixteen were sold at Todd's, and 72 at the Planter's as follows:- years since, during which time it has been performing 69 hhds "Thirds" from \$1 50 to \$3 80; 101 hhds "Se. conds" from \$2 70 to \$4 90; 68 hhds "Firsts" from \$1 55 to 6 80, per 100 lbs. Sales to-day amount to 48 hhds, 38 upon record, and has acquired a reputation which time at Todd's, and 10 at the Planter's. Below we give the alone can efface. Physicians of undoubted skill and exfigures at which each hhd sold. Say for 38 hhds at Todd's perience, Ministers of various denominations, as well as rarehouse as follows:



To day there was some slight improvement in seeli and "Firsts," ranged higher than any day during the pas week. Reciepts continue fair, but mostly of conand inferior grade?. We quote the range for all descriptions within our figures, say "Thirds" from \$1.50 to \$3

tions within our figures, say "Thirds" from \$1.50 to \$3.25 to \$1.85; "Firsts" from \$1.50 to \$6.50, per 100 fbs.

COTTON—The inamination noticed at the date of our last continues, and the market throughout the past week, has not been characterized by a single sale of any magnitude. We quote inferior at 5555; middling to fair 555 to \$1.50 to \$1. Sc; good fair 6464c; remarking that no sales have come the us to us at the highest figures, and it is more than probable ed to

that 6c would be the outside figure for good, COTTON YARNS - No alteration from our last week' quotations. Sales to the country trade continue at 6), 7) and Sic per dozen for the different numbers. Sales wholesale dealers at from \$ to \$6 per dozen less.

BAGGING & BALE ROPE-Nothing of moment ha been done in either of these articles and the market re mains as last quoted, say for good. Rope 5/25/c; Bugging 114419c; receipts continue fair but nearly all arriving erand obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the ther goes into store or is re-shipped, our quotations there are for the promotion of useful Arts, which was fore can be considered in no other light, than nominal ther goes into store or is re-shipped, our quotations there-PLOUR & GRAIN-There has been little or no increas in the autount country forward but still there has been a slight decline in the price of Flour; sales since our last

embrace about 800 this, principally in small lots from store the ruling rate of good brands from the Levee and by the | Vegeta \$1.75; from the Levee \$1.80 from store; retail sales at greatful inslandy called Epiteptic Fits; and until she camenced taking the Extract, she suffered with attacks of this, almost increasintly, and so severe y as to threaten to drive reason from its throne, and resider her imanneand prime lots. Corn continues scarce audisales could be and prime lots. Corn continues scatce and sales could be readily made from the river in ear at 2%; retail tales from store same as heretofore, say 28r30c. A fair demand extist for Oats and sales in bulk at 25c; retail sales from store 28a30c. Very little Berley and no Rye coming to mark of; rates for both may be deemed monimal at librais per pertaition, as by its use she is freed from a most dreadful mailed.

market remains in about the same condition as previously dull. Lard has declined a shade, and sales during the Vonkers. Westchester, New York. week have iranged from 5 to 55c for fair and good lots onntry rendered; we quote No 1 kegs at himber; No. 2 in kegs and bhis sabje. Ricon is also a shade lower. Hams we quote at 31a31c; sides 31c; Shoulders 2a21e; Hor round

GROCERIES. The market is generally dull in this line with no alteration from previous rates. Fair to prime N. O. Sugar we quote at from 11 to 12c, retail sales 12ab. Common Rio Coffee 74276; fair to prime 74276. Mo. Kanawha Salf like per bushel, inspection paid by the pur-

BUTTER & CHEESE.—The market for both remains in about the same condition as the date of our last; very little Butter arriving and cood continues scarce even in the retail markets; fresh we quote from 20 to 25; common and interior kinds from 5 to 15/6. Cheese is becoming plumier and several light shipments have been received during the week and taken into store; sales of ceived during the week and taken into store; sales of the real merit of your medicine, and jend you they will close their eyes against prejudice, and jend your medicine. ceived during the week and taken into some good W. R. by the six or duzen boxes are at SaSic; com- a helping hand.

I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely.

W. L. MONROE, M. D. of 310 bales brought from St. Louis on manufacturer's ac court, and of course not placed upon the market for sole.

There is very little Kentucky arriving and no important sales transpiring. Good dew rotted is in some demand at \$1 60a\$1 75, and perhaps choice lots would command a Mr. Allen presented the resolutions adopted by the fraction more; we quote \$1a\$5 as outside figures, say ommon and inferior Sia\$1 50; prime and choice \$1 624a \$5 per cwt. The market at St. Louis on the 15th was nearly bare, with sales of 15 tons fair at \$55 per ton; srime dressed water rotted may be quoted here at \$2000.

HAY-There has been very little recieved, and the quantity at the river during the week has been increasonsbly small, and we have noticed sales of but two or three boat loads, amounting in all to less than 500 bales at \$10.25. a\$1050 for good Timothy, well baied from stores we quote t \$11a\$19per ton; retail sales at 60c, per 100 ib. Bright l'imothy, well baled would sell from the river at \$10.50

readily. METAL, IRON AND NAILS .- Bar Iron is without hange. Sales from store range from 35 to fe. Pig Me. al, cold blast, we quote at \$21a30. Sales during the week amount to some 35 or 160 tons. 65 tons very inferior Wa-bash sold from the Levee at \$23, and 30 tons good Ten byterion paper of the West, published in Cincinnati nessee at \$30. We hear of no sales of hot blast; a lot pur. Ohio hased at Cincinnati arrived during the week; we quote \$35036 as the range for Affecheny and other good furns. ces. Sales of Tin plate in moderate lots at \$10a10 50 per box. Pitisburgh Naits sell from 4 to \$5c; about 200 kegs

were taken in lots at \$1 30a4 35 assorted numbers; Boston are worth from 1; to 12c. GUNNY BAGS AND HEMP SACKS.- The market or both is dull and no sales of magnitude have been reported during the week. Three bushel guames we quote at 16affc; 24 bushets Esalic. Grain hemp sacks rom to to 18c each.

ormer rates, say 8 by 10 country manufactured \$1. Retail sales at \$3 50a3 75. Pittsburgh manufactured \$1a1 50. Sales of 10 by 12 at \$1 50a\$5; larger size ranging from 10 by 14 to 12 by 18 from \$4 50 to \$6 per box. Sales to the GLASS .- Receipts are quite large, but sales steady at country trade at a small advance on wholesale rates. CANDLES.-Sperm continue rather scarce and quota ious are the same as last week; say from 33 to 35c as in quality and size; retail sales at 36a38c. Star from the factories sell at 2%; Summer mould Sja9c; Pressed 9:05c

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. C. H. BANKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky Mr. Rusk, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Midshipman Rogers.

Mr. Niles from the committee on Commerce, introduced a resolution for the committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of the committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of the committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of the committee of counter dollars, and discontinuing the committee of counter dollars, and discontinuing the committee of counter dollars, and discontinuing the committee on Finance to counter dollars, and discontinuing the committee on Finance to counter dollars, and discontinuing the committee on Finance to content the committee on Finance to content the committee on Finance to committee on Finance JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts. Philadelphia

> C. H. BARKLEY, COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT, Lexington, Ku

WILL attend promptly to any business entr

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American & French Paper Hangings, Borders, Frenco & Column Papers, Wide Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c. All of which will be said on the most reasonable to Wholesale and Retail. Country merchants are party invited to call.

IRA BURDSALL No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of K HAS always for mie, red by Bopt 18 1867—Ly.

PITSIPITS

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT Is the only remedy that can be relied on for the permanent cure of Spinal Complaints, Spasmodic Con-tractions, feritation of the Nerves, Nervote of Sick Headache, Nervous Tremors, Neuralgic Affections, Apoplexy, Paralysis, General Debility, Deficiency of Narvous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Disorders, including the most drendful of all diseases that ever affect

EPILEPSY, OR PALLING SICKNESS.

Hysterical Fits, Convulsions, Spasses, &c.

This disease consists in a sudden deprivation of the mees, accompanied with a violent convulsive motion of the whole body. It attacks by fits, and after a curtain duration goes off, leaving the sufferer in a stupor, attended with great weakness and exhaustion of the

Doctor Harr would impress it upon the minds of the afflicted, that the Vegetable Extract is the only remody ever discovered that can be relied on for the permanent cure of this most dreadful of all diseases. As its tan SKILFUL PHYSICIANS ope, as well as those of our own country, have

red by many, until this most important of all dissome of the most REMARKABLE CURES

rundreds of our eminent citizens all units in recommend ing the use of this truly valuable medicine to their pa tients, charge, and friends who are thus afflicted, as the only remedy.

EPILEPTIC PITS

Of twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicine. Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm.
Secore. Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epi
leptic Fits twenty seven years and six months.—
After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country, in November last, with out receiving any benefit whatever, and was cared

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

Mr. Wu. Sprong's Letter to Dr. Hart -I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine ad medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited Eug-land. I comulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case, they examined him and prescribed respect to an case, they examined that and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians and the most that I received was their opinion that my son's case was hope'ess, and

POSITIVELY INCURABLE

PERFECT HEALTH. Hie reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for business, is entirely restored, with the prospect now be-fore him of file, health and usefulness. He is now 28 years of age, and 27 years 6 months of this time has

been afficied with this most dreadful of diseases, but thank God is now enjoying good health. Now, Sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I here enclose you one hundred dollars, I have no doubt but you will thin; this another and quite a different thing. The debt of graikude, I still owe you, but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance. Yours, very respectfully, WILLIAM SECORE.

Another Bemarkable Cure performed by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extruct.

Doctor Hany -it is with no small degree of gratifica-

Should any one feel desirous of seeing her, and of an certaining the particulars of the case, such wish may be

O. C. BESSLOW, Vontors N. V. Testimony upon Testimony. In reference, to the almost miraculous efficacy of this truly wonderful medicine. Read the following letter

from Ductor W. L. Monroe, or Gulfford, Ohio, one of the most eminent obvicions in that place Guifford, Ohio, August 17th. Brother Laborer in the cause of Humanity

Dear Sir - It is with no small degree of pleasure that I lasses 24 able by wholesale; 25 are gained by retail.

Kanawha Salf 36 per bushel, inspection paid by the purchases.

Dear 26 - 11 is with a complete triumph of your invaluable medicine in cases of Endepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in the vicinity, and it has

they will cluse their eyes against prejudice, and lend you

Signed V To Dr. S. HART, New York We would refer to the following persons who have been cared by using Hart's Vegetable Extract-W. Reunet, afflicied nine years, 171 Grand strogi

J. Ellsworth, affected seven years, 21 Dover street. Joseph McDougal, afflicted nine years, East brooklyn. H. W. Smith, New York Custom House S. Kelly, afflicted twenty years, States Island. Miss E. McKeef, afflicted twenty years, Yorkville. Miss E. Crane, afflicted twelve years, 119 Hammuraly

Wm. II. Parsell, afflicted twenty-three years, 73 Nor fulk street.

Jacob Petry, afflicted four years, 174 Delancy street.

Thomas R. Jones of the U. S. Navy. Captain William Jennings, State street. Bridgeport Connecticut. . References also made to-Rev. Richmond Taggett, West Davenport, N. Y. Rev. T. L. Sustinell, Baitimore, Md. Charles Brown, 160 Water street, N. Y.

All of which may be called upon or addre

Advertisements of patent medicines, our readers are aware, have been excluded from our columns for several

tion, and much to their injury, many times, as evil, by the way, which is common to the use of all active medi-cines, without professional advice. On the olier hand we have no doubt there are patent

We have High Medical Authority-

we have inserted it. A cure for Epileptic and other fits, which often halle the skill of the test physicians, would bring joy into many an affleted family. In making This Advertisement an exception to our general exclusion of patent medicines, we have fo lowed the example of other religious journals that have adopted the same general rule. This valuable medicine (Hart's Vegetable Extract) is for sale by Thomas & Miles, 147 Main street, Cincin-

When thousands who are now trembling under the band of the decadul disease, and fearing that every attack may prove faint, will find permanent relief and be resored to new life by using this celebrated medicine.

Over one thousand Certificates Have been received in testimony of the beneficial re-uits produced by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Ex-Prepared by S. HART, M. D., New York.

Price-One package.... Four ".... Eight " tion, and sent to any part of the United States. Mexico, and West Indies

Mexico, and West.

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Gad Chapin, corner of 5th and Market streets. Agent for Louisville, Ky.

David Graighead, Indianapolis, Ind.

127 All communications in reference to Doctor Harr's Vegetable Extract, must be addressed, post paid, to THOMAS & MILES.

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MARBLE WORK. MONUMENTS, Tomb Stones, Furniture, Chimney pieces, &c., &c Also, Common lime, Water lime and Plaster of Paris—wholesale and retail I will sell work as low, and do it as well as any one in the West. O dees from the country respectfully solicited. Engraving done in the nealest style at from two to four cruts per letter, drawings and estimates of work furnished gradulously. All work sent from my combined gradulously. All work sent from my combine ment confusits acched and waranted to 2006.

April 22, 1846.-6m.